(c) and (d) The new National Health Policy-2002 welcomes the participation of the private sector in different areas of health activities. However, in order to ensure a more equitable access to health services, the policy envisages increased public investment in the health sector as also expanding and improving the primary health facilities.

Programme undertaken on World Population Day

1204. DR. ABRAR AHMED: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the new programmes undertaken by Government on World Population Day, on 11th July, 2002; and

(b) the target fixed, if any, to keep the population under check in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) No new programmes were launched on World Population Day (11.7.2002). However, various functions and events were organised all over the country to mark the occassion.

(b) There was a paradigm shift in the Family Welfare Programme after the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD), Cairo in 1994. The "Target Free Approach (TFA)" was adopted since Ist April, 1996 all over India and de-centralized participatory planning was introduced. In the year 2000, the Central Government adopted the National Population Policy with the objective of achieving a stable population by 2045. To achieve this objective, certain socio-demographic goals have been set, which are to be achieved by the year 2010. The major ones are—

(1) to meet the demands in full for basic reproductive and child health services, supplies and infrastructure.

(2) Reducing infant mortality rate to below 30 per 1000 live births.

(3) Reducing maternal mortality to below 1000 per one lakh live births.

(4) Achieving universal immunization of children against all vaccine preventable diseases.

(5) Achieving 80% institutional deliveries and 100% deliveries by trained persons.

(6) Increasing use of contraceptives with a wide basket of choices.

(7) Achieving 100% registration of births, deaths, marriages and pregnancies.

(8) Integrating Indian system of medicines in providing reproductive and child health services.

(9) Promoting small family norm to achieve replacement levels of fertility by 2010.

(10) Making school education up to age 14 free and compulsory and reduce drop out at primary and secondary school levels.

(11) Promoting delayed marriage for girls.

(12) Bringing about convergences in implementation of related social sector programmes so that family welfare become a people's centered programme.

Sixth Inter Governmental Negotiating Committee meeting in Geneva

1205. SHRI P.K. MAHESHWARI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sixth Inter-Governmental Negotiating Committee meeting on the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants was held in Geneva, recently;

(b) if so, the details of the issues discussed and the outcome thereof;

(c) whether these environmental organisations had protested against the waste incineration systems and urged the respective Governments to put a stop to this practice and move towards sustainable waste management system;

(d) if so, the reaction of Government in this matter; and

(e) the steps taken to phase out all forms of waste incineration and to promote clean production, zero waste and sustainable discard managment systems?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) and (b) The Sixth Inter-Governmental Negotiating Committee (INC-6) on the Stockholm